

In next Sunday's SUN is the cold truth on what can be done to oppose an invading army with our present resources—A startling fact-reply to military experts.

Fair to-day; increasing clouds to-morrow. Highest temperature yesterday, 52; low, 40. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports.

CLERK CERTAIN 'T WAS OSBORNE "NO"—LANDLORD

Both Equally Positive as to Rao Tanzer's Companion at Hotel.

"DEAR OLIVER" FAILS TO APPEAR IN COURT

Three Sisters of Defendant Swear Lawyer Visited Their Flat.

NEVER LAID EYES ON HER BEFORE, HE SAYS

Has Heated Clashes With Slade—Wife and Son Eye His Accuser.

The climax of the tangled mysteries in the Osborne case came yesterday when a hotel clerk from Plainfield, N. J., having positively identified James W. Osborne as the "O. Osborne" who registered at his hostelry with Miss Rae Tanzer, was almost immediately contradicted flatly by the proprietor of the hotel.

Rae Tanzer's three sisters added their positive evidence that James W. Osborne is the man who courted their sister under the name of "Oliver Osborne."

James W. Osborne asserted under oath that he never laid eyes upon Rae Tanzer until the moment of his entering the court room.

"Oliver Osborne" did not appear in court despite United States Attorney S. Snowden Marshall's reiterated confidence in his existence and that he can be produced when needed.

The clerk is Frank D. Safford, who swore that his conversation and his opportunity of observing the couple were such that he could not be mistaken. Incidentally he disclosed that the hotel bill of \$1.50 never has been paid.

The proprietor, W. J. Kitchen, thought that his opportunities for observation were equal to the clerk's and he was equally unshaken in his assertion that his guest could not be an stretch of imagination have been James W. Osborne.

These six clashing witnesses, four on one side and two on the other, testified in the hearing before United States Commissioner Houghton on Mr. Osborne's charge against Rae Tanzer of using the mails to defraud in connection with her suit for \$50,000 in which she charges the lawyer with breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Osborne, on the witness stand, swore that he never saw Miss Tanzer until he came to court yesterday; that he never wrote to her, and that the only time he ever communicated with her was just before her civil action was started when he called her up to ask that she stop writing letters to him.

Two of Miss Tanzer's three sisters swore that they came in frequent contact with the Osborne who was courted by her. The third sister said she saw her sister's admirer once for a brief period in the rooming house where James W. Osborne was living.

Rae Tanzer herself did not testify under oath, but she made a side statement that James W. Osborne is the man who is the subject of the suit.

This is the alignment and this is the question that eventually will have to be decided by a jury, for Commissioner Houghton, after hearing the testimony of these six witnesses, indicated plainly that he believed a prima facie case of fraud against the defendant and that he would hold her for the Federal Grand Jury.

David Slade, attorney for Miss Tanzer, asked to be allowed to put one more witness on the stand, so the case was adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

Clash in Personalities.

Whatever the identity of the man who is called "Oliver Osborne" in the Tanzer case, he seems to differ greatly in personality from the lawyer, Oliver Osborne, who is the subject of the suit. The man who is called "Oliver Osborne" in the Tanzer case is a man who is a lawyer, and who is a man who is a lawyer. The man who is called "Oliver Osborne" in the Tanzer case is a man who is a lawyer, and who is a man who is a lawyer. The man who is called "Oliver Osborne" in the Tanzer case is a man who is a lawyer, and who is a man who is a lawyer.

Joe Manning Ahead \$350,000 Maybe

Back From Dash to Chicago Wheat Pit, He Allows He's "A Little" to the Good.

Joe Manning, big Stock Exchange speculator, who went to Chicago to get some thrills in the wheat pit recently, returned to New York just before the result of the wheat market, but he's going back to Chicago again. When they asked him why on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday he said: "Why? It's a cinch out there. There's no stamp tax in wheat and the crowd's all so near by that you can't help sensing the market."

They asked him if he'd made any money in his short stay in Chicago. "A little," he said.

A man from Chicago who keeps in touch with wheat said that meant about \$350,000, and he wanted to know if that sized speculator is turned out by New York regularly.

GEORGE W. LOFT OPERATED ON.

Congressman Harried Here Suffering From Appendicitis.

Representative George W. Loft underwent an operation for acute appendicitis in the New York Hospital last evening. He was reported at midnight to be resting comfortably, but Dr. J. Ives Edgerton, who performed the operation, said that no definite statement as to the outcome could be made until to-day.

Congressman Loft was stricken in Washington several days ago. A consultation of physicians was held in that city and he decided to come to New York. He arrived yesterday, accompanied by his wife, and went immediately to the hospital.

DAVIS SUIT FOR \$1,000,000.

Egyptologist's Widow to Seek Payment—Collection for Metropolitan.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 24.—Mrs. Annie B. Davis, widow of Theodore M. Davis, who bequeathed his noted collection of Egyptian mummies and other antiquities to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, will start a suit to show the existence of an agreement with her husband under which she was to receive \$1,000,000.

Her intention was made known to-day when she filed a bill in equity in the Superior Court, together with a copy of the will.

Mrs. Davis offers to purchase the entire collection and present it to the museum as a bequest of her husband, to be known as the Theodore M. Davis Collection. She asserts that the investments of the estate are not such as to meet the bequests contained in Mr. Davis's will and that the sale of at least part of the collection will be necessary.

FEW BRYN MAWR OLD MAIDS.

More Than 50 Per Cent. of Marriageable Graduates Wedded.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—With a declaration that more than 50 per cent. of the Bryn Mawr graduates who have been out of college fifteen years or more are married, Dr. Isabel Maddison, recording dean of Bryn Mawr College, refused to-day the allegation of Prof. Robert Sprague of the Massachusetts Agricultural College that graduates of women's colleges are committing suicide by not marrying.

Dr. Maddison said she had no statistics as to the percentage of married women over 50. In the class of 1900 65 per cent. were married and in 1902 55 per cent. were married, said Dr. Maddison.

OLIVER DODGES SUPPER BILL.

Telephoned For an Osborne, Forgets to Come Back.

A voice over the telephone at the New Amsterdam roof, where the Midway Nightingale hold forth, early this morning asked for Oliver Osborne.

"Oliver Osborne," repeated the telephone operator.

A page went to that table. No such man was there, but a youngish man from an adjoining table, hearing the boy's query, got up, said he was "Oliver Osborne," and came back.

"And the funny part of it is," explained the man who called up, "I'm not Oliver Osborne, but I'm a man who is a lawyer, and who is a man who is a lawyer. I'm not Oliver Osborne, but I'm a man who is a lawyer, and who is a man who is a lawyer."

U.S. TO INQUIRE IF SCHWAB HAS KEPT HIS WORD

Daniels Will Investigate Reported Shipment of Submarine Parts.

NEUTRALITY KEPT. WASHINGTON BELIEVES

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In conformity with the policy of the Administration to observe strict neutrality between the opposing sides in the European war, an official inquiry is about to be made concerning reports that are in circulation that the Bethlehem Steel Company is making submarines in whole or in parts for shipment abroad.

Several months ago Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem company, following the receipt of a big order from the Allies, gave his assurance in writing to the Secretary of State that submarines then building in the Bethlehem plants would not be delivered until the close of the war.

Announcement that the Government would make an investigation into the truth of the reports that the Bethlehem company had departed from this agreement was made to-day by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Confidential information has reached the Government that parts of submarines are being shipped from the Schwab plant at Fore River to Montreal and that the boats are there to be assembled for delivery to England.

While Secretary Daniels and other Administration officials place no credence in reports that the Bethlehem company is building submarines in whole for the Allies for delivery during the war, it has been decided as a matter of policy to ascertain the exact facts.

It was pointed out to-day that in his promise to the Secretary of State, that the Bethlehem company would not send submarines in completed state to belligerents during the war, Mr. Schwab reserved the right to sell engines, pumps, batteries and other mechanical parts that go to make up a submarine.

In other words, he agreed not to complete the submarine, but to sell the parts. The Government officials interpret the agreement as precluding the sale by Mr. Schwab from United States plants of complete submarines to the belligerent.

Officials here assume that the reports that carry the intimation that Mr. Schwab is selling parts of submarines to the Allies are based upon a misunderstanding of Mr. Schwab's agreement with the Government. They are of the opinion that the shipments by the Schwab plants of various parts of submarines to Montreal have given rise to these reports, which appear to have aroused resentment in pro-German circles.

Information of a positive character has reached Washington that the submarines being built for England in Montreal, and it is said that this is a Schwab enterprise. The likelihood, however, is that only such parts as are permissible are being sent to the United States plants and shipped to Canada.

Some of these dispatches were sent in plain language and when sent by radio of course were open to all the world, so to speak. This fact made it possible for the reports to be taken of Major Langhorne by persons in Germany.

Knowing that his dispatches were being sent by radio and in plain language, it was a simple matter to the Germans to get the reports of the dispatches that they would come to the attention of the censors of the British and French wireless stations.

Consequently, immediately after the dispatches were sent, the German Government apparently calculated to disturb the Allied Governments as representing, to all appearances, the views of the United States, and have made it clear that in declaring that an investigation has been made it is not to be assumed that any doubts on the part of the United States are being removed without delay.

4 TO 3 WAR ENDS BY FALL

Lloyds Bets It Will Be Over in September.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 24.—Lloyds is betting 4 to 3 that the war will be over by September 30, 1915. In other words Lloyds is offering to pay 100 guineas on a premium of 75 guineas for losses due to the war after that date.

Underwriters think the bet is a good one.

PROWLER AT POWDER PLANT.

Guard Shoots at Man Near Du Pont Works.

PATERSON, N. J., March 24.—Harry D. Pipper, a guard at the Du Pont powder plant at Haskell, N. J., fired at a man who was prowling near a big powder magazine, says a post office hearing when the man refused a command to halt.

The prowler dashed at Pipper and in the struggle causing Pipper to shoot himself in the left wrist and dropped to the ground. Other guards hastened to the spot, but the man had escaped.

Langhorne's Name Forged on Wireless

German Government Believed Not Responsible for False Messages.

SENT INTO THE AIR TO DECEIVE ALLIES

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The facts in regard to the sudden recall of Major George T. Langhorne from his post as military attaché at Berlin were obtained here to-day and are presented herewith. They explain why Washington officials made such a mystery of the case.

Major Langhorne was recalled because it was discovered that persons in Germany were sending out unauthorized dispatches over his name. Astounded by this discovery, and not desiring to raise any embarrassing questions with the German Government, the authorities here decided the best way to deal with the situation was to recall Major Langhorne at once and endeavor to keep the matter from becoming generally known.

The situation was the more delicate because the false dispatches credited by persons in Germany to the American military attaché dealt not only with military operations but with political and diplomatic developments in Germany.

Naturally, emanating from German sources, they presented the German situation in a most favorable light and discredited on the other hand the achievements of Germany's enemies.

For Enemies' Hands. Being signed with the name of the American military attaché, however, they bore the appearance of impartial reports by a neutral and wholly competent military observer.

The intent, seemingly, was that these dispatches should fall into the hands of Germany's enemies and mislead them as to the German operations and developments.

The dispatches did come to the attention of France and England, but met with a result wholly unanticipated by their penetrators. When Major Langhorne was recalled, the recall of Major Langhorne.

For a long time Major Langhorne was not permitted to see anything of consequence about the German operations. When the military authorities did begin to show him what was going on they withheld him from attention, and, courtesies, he was taken to all the battle fronts and every facility was provided to get his reports to the United States.

Since the cutting of the German cable a large part of the communication between Germany and the United States has been by wireless. When Major Langhorne began to have something to report he placed his dispatches in the hands of the German authorities, who naturally controlled communications in Germany, and they were forwarded to the United States by radio.

Open to All the World. Some of these dispatches were sent in plain language and when sent by radio of course were open to all the world, so to speak. This fact made it possible for the reports to be taken of Major Langhorne by persons in Germany.

Knowing that his dispatches were being sent by radio and in plain language, it was a simple matter to the Germans to get the reports of the dispatches that they would come to the attention of the censors of the British and French wireless stations.

Consequently, immediately after the dispatches were sent, the German Government apparently calculated to disturb the Allied Governments as representing, to all appearances, the views of the United States, and have made it clear that in declaring that an investigation has been made it is not to be assumed that any doubts on the part of the United States are being removed without delay.

The scheme is understood to have been arranged through a double agent in addressing one of the false dispatches. It was addressed to "War College, Annapolis." This immediately attracted attention on this side of the Atlantic, for there is no war college at Annapolis and never has been. It was unbelievable that Major Langhorne could possibly have made such a blunder.

This mistake led to an investigation and soon the whole thing was disclosed. While the British and French Governments retained their doubts as to the sincerity of the German representations to the United States Government on the subject, there is some reason for believing that officials of these Governments played a part in opening the eyes of the United States Government to what was going on.

No Representations Made. As soon as the truth was learned it apparently was felt that to all the matter to the attention of the German Government would raise very embarrassing questions. There was nothing to show that the Berlin Government had any knowledge of what was going on, and for this Government officially to make any inquiries would have an unpleasant effect. It was decided, therefore, to recall Major Langhorne without anything being said, and this was done forthwith.

There is no disposition here to hold the German Government in any way responsible for the use by individuals of Major Langhorne's name.

Lieutenant Joseph E. Kuhn, who has been in Germany for some months as a military observer, has been assigned to duty as military attaché in place of Major Langhorne.

It is believed that Kuhn will not send any dispatches to Washington by wireless.

GERMANS FORCE FRENCH LOAN.

Banks in Occupied Territory Must Subscribe Whole Capital.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, March 24.—The Daily Express correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that the Germans have compelled banks in occupied French and Belgian territory to subscribe their whole capital to the German war loan.

BRYAN HIDES FLAG IN MEXICO

Americans in Capital Say Conditions are No Better There.

FEAR WILSON DOESN'T KNOW THE SITUATION

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It became known here to-day that foreigners in Mexico City, and particularly Americans, feel that the United States Government does not fully appreciate the situation in the Mexican capital and the necessity for further action than has yet been taken by the Wilson Administration.

Despatches have been received here within the last few days through diplomatic channels indicating that the news given out at the State Department during the recent critical days in Mexico City did not by any means tell the whole story.

Inasmuch as the State Department's advisers are now practically the only direct means of getting information about events in the Mexican capital, anything withheld at the Department is likely to remain a secret for a considerable period or until other reports can reach this country through less direct channels.

An example of this has just become known in connection with the murder of John B. McManus, the American killed in his house in Mexico City by Zapatista soldiers on March 11 last, supplied her and her babies with milk and she knew him well. He lived only a short distance from Mrs. Burton's home in the American colony.

"And I know he was not killed for revenge," declared Mrs. Burton. "I know that he never killed any of the revolutionaries, but that he was killed by bullets by Zapatistas, although the American flag was flying from his house, simply because he resisted, as he had a right to, when they broke into his place to rob it."

Mrs. Burton, who with her little ones is staying for a few days at the Hotel Bon-Ray, at Madison avenue and Ninety-second street, is especially bitter against the Catholic party in Mexico. She hastened to add that inasmuch as

Black smallpox and starvation are smothering the city of Mexico. There is no city water left, no food for the starving, no street cars, the bakers' and dairymen's shelves are bare and their shops, like all other stores in the capital, are closed and barred. Through the streets lawless swarms of Zapatistas and Villistas yell insults at women and shoot and rob by day as well as by night.

That at least the way the latest of refugees to reach New York from the Mexican capital—Mrs. Mary Burton, an English gentlewoman who lived here for a long time, but for ten years past has been teaching in Mexico City in a private school for daughters of wealthy Mexicans—described for THE SUN yesterday conditions in the Mexican capital when she fled under fire to the seacoast with her four small children and a maid.

Knew McManus Well. For four years, Mrs. Burton says, John B. McManus, the American killed in his house in Mexico City by Zapatista soldiers on March 11 last, supplied her and her babies with milk and she knew him well. He lived only a short distance from Mrs. Burton's home in the American colony.

"And I know he was not killed for revenge," declared Mrs. Burton. "I know that he never killed any of the revolutionaries, but that he was killed by bullets by Zapatistas, although the American flag was flying from his house, simply because he resisted, as he had a right to, when they broke into his place to rob it."

Mrs. Burton, who with her little ones is staying for a few days at the Hotel Bon-Ray, at Madison avenue and Ninety-second street, is especially bitter against the Catholic party in Mexico. She hastened to add that inasmuch as

Black smallpox and starvation are smothering the city of Mexico. There is no city water left, no food for the starving, no street cars, the bakers' and dairymen's shelves are bare and their shops, like all other stores in the capital, are closed and barred. Through the streets lawless swarms of Zapatistas and Villistas yell insults at women and shoot and rob by day as well as by night.

That at least the way the latest of refugees to reach New York from the Mexican capital—Mrs. Mary Burton, an English gentlewoman who lived here for a long time, but for ten years past has been teaching in Mexico City in a private school for daughters of wealthy Mexicans—described for THE SUN yesterday conditions in the Mexican capital when she fled under fire to the seacoast with her four small children and a maid.

Knew McManus Well. For four years, Mrs. Burton says, John B. McManus, the American killed in his house in Mexico City by Zapatista soldiers on March 11 last, supplied her and her babies with milk and she knew him well. He lived only a short distance from Mrs. Burton's home in the American colony.

"And I know he was not killed for revenge," declared Mrs. Burton. "I know that he never killed any of the revolutionaries, but that he was killed by bullets by Zapatistas, although the American flag was flying from his house, simply because he resisted, as he had a right to, when they broke into his place to rob it."

Mrs. Burton, who with her little ones is staying for a few days at the Hotel Bon-Ray, at Madison avenue and Ninety-second street, is especially bitter against the Catholic party in Mexico. She hastened to add that inasmuch as

Black smallpox and starvation are smothering the city of Mexico. There is no city water left, no food for the starving, no street cars, the bakers' and dairymen's shelves are bare and their shops, like all other stores in the capital, are closed and barred. Through the streets lawless swarms of Zapatistas and Villistas yell insults at women and shoot and rob by day as well as by night.

That at least the way the latest of refugees to reach New York from the Mexican capital—Mrs. Mary Burton, an English gentlewoman who lived here for a long time, but for ten years past has been teaching in Mexico City in a private school for daughters of wealthy Mexicans—described for THE SUN yesterday conditions in the Mexican capital when she fled under fire to the seacoast with her four small children and a maid.

Knew McManus Well. For four years, Mrs. Burton says, John B. McManus, the American killed in his house in Mexico City by Zapatista soldiers on March 11 last, supplied her and her babies with milk and she knew him well. He lived only a short distance from Mrs. Burton's home in the American colony.

"And I know he was not killed for revenge," declared Mrs. Burton. "I know that he never killed any of the revolutionaries, but that he was killed by bullets by Zapatistas, although the American flag was flying from his house, simply because he resisted, as he had a right to, when they broke into his place to rob it."

Mrs. Burton, who with her little ones is staying for a few days at the Hotel Bon-Ray, at Madison avenue and Ninety-second street, is especially bitter against the Catholic party in Mexico. She hastened to add that inasmuch as

Woman Refugee Says Anarchy, Famine, Death Ravage Mexico City

Mrs. Burton, Teacher, Tells of Outlaw Raids on Defenceless.

SAYS U. S. ALONE CAN END DISORDER

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It became known here to-day that foreigners in Mexico City, and particularly Americans, feel that the United States Government does not fully appreciate the situation in the Mexican capital and the necessity for further action than has yet been taken by the Wilson Administration.

Despatches have been received here within the last few days through diplomatic channels indicating that the news given out at the State Department during the recent critical days in Mexico City did not by any means tell the whole story.

Inasmuch as the State Department's advisers are now practically the only direct means of getting information about events in the Mexican capital, anything withheld at the Department is likely to remain a secret for a considerable period or until other reports can reach this country through less direct channels.

An example of this has just become known in connection with the murder of John B. McManus, the American killed in his house in Mexico City by Zapatista soldiers on March 11 last, supplied her and her babies with milk and she knew him well. He lived only a short distance from Mrs. Burton's home in the American colony.

"And I know he was not killed for revenge," declared Mrs. Burton. "I know that he never killed any of the revolutionaries, but that he was killed by bullets by Zapatistas, although the American flag was flying from his house, simply because he resisted, as he had a right to, when they broke into his place to rob it."

Mrs. Burton, who with her little ones is staying for a few days at the Hotel Bon-Ray, at Madison avenue and Ninety-second street, is especially bitter against the Catholic party in Mexico. She hastened to add that inasmuch as

Black smallpox and starvation are smothering the city of Mexico. There is no city water left, no food for the starving, no street cars, the bakers' and dairymen's shelves are bare and their shops, like all other stores in the capital, are closed and barred. Through the streets lawless swarms of Zapatistas and Villistas yell insults at women and shoot and rob by day as well as by night.

That at least the way the latest of refugees to reach New York from the Mexican capital—Mrs. Mary Burton, an English gentlewoman who lived here for a long time, but for ten years past has been teaching in Mexico City in a private school for daughters of wealthy Mexicans—described for THE SUN yesterday conditions in the Mexican capital when she fled under fire to the seacoast with her four small children and a maid.

Knew McManus Well. For four years, Mrs. Burton says, John B. McManus, the American killed in his house in Mexico City by Zapatista soldiers on March 11 last, supplied her and her babies with milk and she knew him well. He lived only a short distance from Mrs. Burton's home in the American colony.

"And I know he was not killed for revenge," declared Mrs. Burton. "I know that he never killed any of the revolutionaries, but that he was killed by bullets by Zapatistas, although the American flag was flying from his house, simply because he resisted, as he had a right to, when they broke into his place to rob it."

Mrs. Burton, who with her little ones is staying for a few days at the Hotel Bon-Ray, at Madison avenue and Ninety-second street, is especially bitter against the Catholic party in Mexico. She hastened to add that inasmuch as

Black smallpox and starvation are smothering the city of Mexico. There is no city water left, no food for the starving, no street cars, the bakers' and dairymen's shelves are bare and their shops, like all other stores in the capital, are closed and barred. Through the streets lawless swarms of Zapatistas and Villistas yell insults at women and shoot and rob by day as well as by night.

That at least the way the latest of refugees to reach New York from the Mexican capital—Mrs. Mary Burton, an English gentlewoman who lived here for a long time, but for ten years past has been teaching in Mexico City in a private school for daughters of wealthy Mexicans—described for THE SUN yesterday conditions in the Mexican capital when she fled under fire to the seacoast with her four small children and a maid.

Knew McManus Well. For four years, Mrs. Burton says, John B. McManus, the American killed in his house in Mexico City by Zapatista soldiers on March 11 last, supplied her and her babies with milk and she knew him well. He lived only a short distance from Mrs. Burton's home in the American colony.

"And I know he was not killed for revenge," declared Mrs. Burton. "I know that he never killed any of the revolutionaries, but that he was killed by bullets by Zapatistas, although the American flag was flying from his house, simply because he resisted, as he had a right to, when they broke into his place to rob it."

Mrs. Burton, who with her little ones is staying for a few days at the Hotel Bon-Ray, at Madison avenue and Ninety-second street, is especially bitter against the Catholic party in Mexico. She hastened to add that inasmuch as

Black smallpox and starvation are smothering the city of Mexico. There is no city water left, no food for the starving, no street cars, the bakers' and dairymen's shelves are bare and their shops, like all other stores in the capital, are closed and barred. Through the streets lawless swarms of Zapatistas and Villistas yell insults at women and shoot and rob by day as well as by night.

That at least the way the latest of refugees to reach New York from the Mexican capital—Mrs. Mary Burton, an English gentlewoman who lived here for a long time, but for ten years past has been teaching in Mexico City in a private school for daughters of wealthy Mexicans—described for THE SUN yesterday conditions in the Mexican capital when she fled under fire to the seacoast with her four small children and a maid.

Knew McManus Well. For four years, Mrs. Burton says, John B. McManus, the American killed in his house in Mexico City by Zapatista soldiers on March 11 last, supplied her and her babies with milk and she knew him well. He lived only a short distance from Mrs. Burton's home in the American colony.

"And I know he was not killed for revenge," declared Mrs. Burton. "I know that he never killed any of the revolutionaries, but that he was killed by bullets by Zapatistas, although the American flag was flying from his house, simply because he resisted, as he had a right to, when they broke into his place to rob it."

Mrs. Burton, who with her little ones is staying for a few days at the Hotel Bon-Ray, at Madison avenue and Ninety-second street, is especially bitter against the Catholic party in Mexico. She hastened to add that inasmuch as

TERRIFIC FIGHT RAGES FOR DAYS IN CARPATHIANS

Austrians and Russians Battle "Without Mercy" in Mountain Passes.

FATE OF HUNGARY HANGS IN BALANCE

Czar's Troops Released From Peremysl, Rushed to Southern Front.

HARD FIGHTING IN POLAND ALSO

Petrograd Reports Gains After Desperate Hand to Hand Clashes.